



JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
LANSING

REBECCA A. HUMPHRIES  
DIRECTOR

September 29, 2004

The Honorable Michelle McManus, Chair  
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on  
Natural Resources  
State Capitol  
P.O. Box 30036  
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7536

The Honorable John Pastor, Chair  
House Appropriations Subcommittee on  
Natural Resources  
State Capitol  
P.O. Box 30014  
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7514

Dear Senator McManus and Representative Pastor:

In compliance with Section 501, PA 147 of 2003, attached is a report of spending in the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for bovine tuberculosis control efforts, a report summary of the Michigan wildlife tuberculosis surveillance, and a Michigan map showing the bovine tuberculosis survey results.

If you have questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Sharon M. Schafer, Chief  
Budget and Support Services  
517-335-3276

Attachments

cc: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee Members  
House Appropriations Subcommittee Members  
Ms. Jessica Runnels, Senate Fiscal Agency  
Dr. Kirk Lindquist, House Fiscal Agency  
Ms. Mary Lannoye, Department of Management and Budget (DMB)  
Ms. Jennifer Harrison, DMB  
Director Rebecca A. Humphries, DNR  
Mr. Dennis Fedewa, Chief Deputy, DNR  
Ms. Mindy Koch, Resource Management Deputy, DNR  
Mr. Rodney Stokes, Legislative Liaison, DNR  
Mr. Joseph Frick, DNR  
Ms. Jane Schultz, DNR

## **Bovine Tuberculosis Control Efforts Information**

As of September 2004, expenses for disease control efforts in the State of Michigan total \$1,824,284. Expenditures through September 30, 2004 are projected at almost \$2,000,000. This includes the salary and wages of DNR staff members for surveillance sampling road-killed and crop damage deer throughout Michigan, MDNR's Wildlife Disease Laboratory staff performing inspections and tests, and a contract with the Michigan State University (MSU) Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health (DCPAH) for disease control testing and inspections. The information below is a breakdown of activity completed by the MSU and Rose Lake laboratories in Michigan along with a description of the DCPAH's procedures for TB testing.

### **Summary of Lab Activities – October 1, 2003 through September 7, 2004**

Samples tested at DCPAH:

| Type of Sample:                       | Number of Samples:  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Deer heads                            | 10,675              |
| Deer carcasses                        | 12                  |
| Deer other parts (lungs, heart, etc.) | 15                  |
| Deer suspects                         | 85                  |
| Elk                                   | 1                   |
| Omnivore/carnivore                    | 1 feral cat suspect |













Samples tested at MDNR Wildlife Disease Lab:

| Type of Sample:                       | Number of Samples: |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Deer heads                            | 6,581              |
| Deer carcasses                        | 81                 |
| Deer other parts (lungs, heart, etc.) | 85                 |
| Elk heads                             | 92                 |
| Elk head and viscera                  | 1                  |
| Moose heads                           | 4                  |
| Moose head and viscera                | 4                  |
| Omnivore/carnivore carcasses          | 1 feral cat        |

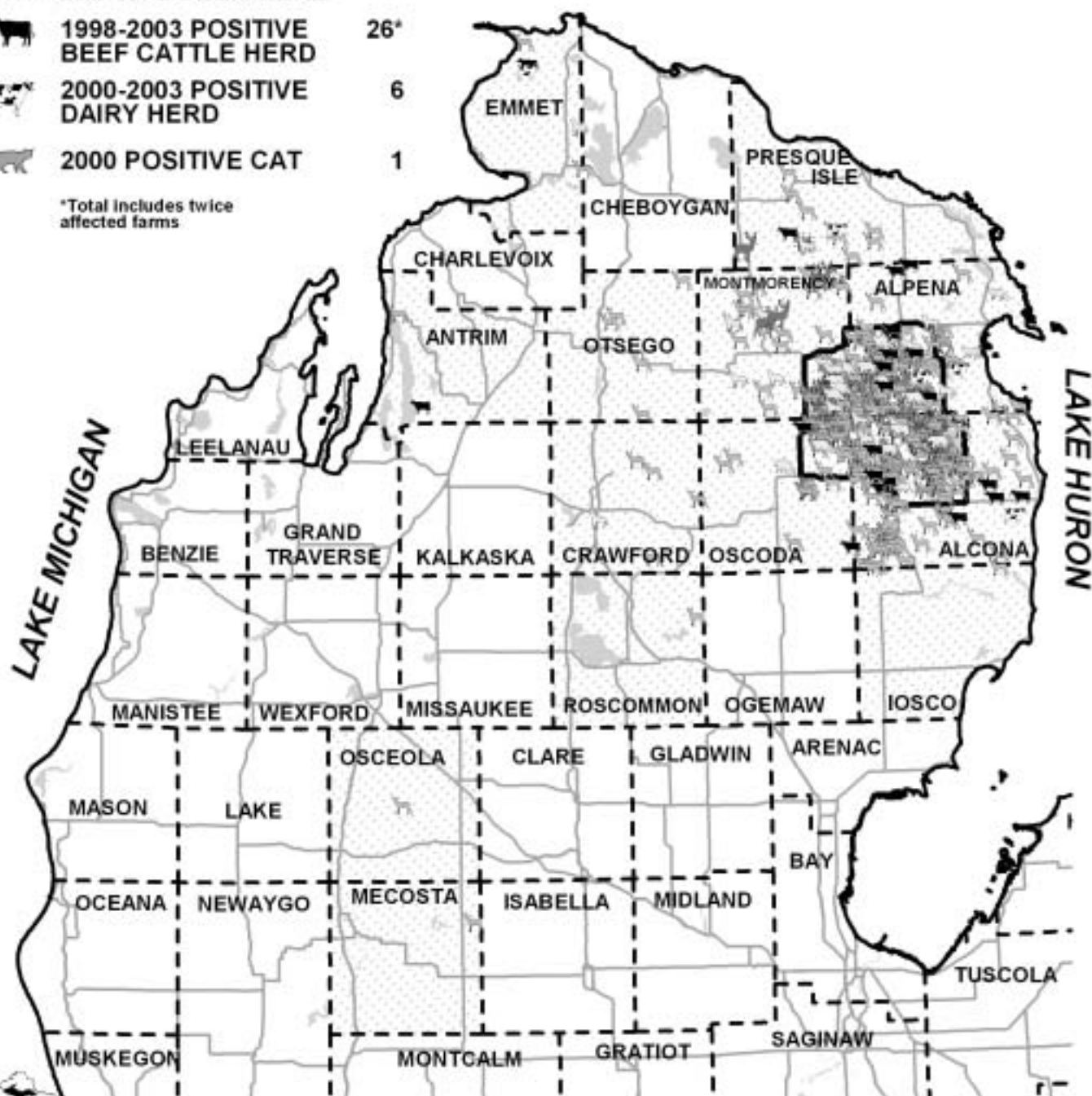
### **TB Testing Procedure at MDNR Wildlife Disease Lab (now housed at MSU)**

After arrival at the lab, each head is visually (grossly) examined. Specific lymph nodes sectioned for inspection in each head include lymph nodes near the temple, behind the lower jaw, and the lymph nodes at the base of jaw near the vertebrae. Those heads with no lesions in these lymph nodes or elsewhere are discarded into lined carts for incineration. Tissues suspect for tuberculosis (lesions present) are submitted to MSU's DCPAH where they are examined histologically. Tissues showing microscopic lesions typical of tuberculosis are submitted to Michigan Department of Community Health for bacterial culture.

# BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS SURVEY RESULTS

|  | NUMBER |   |
|--|--------|---|
|  1975, 1994-2003<br>POSITIVE TB DEER    | 481    |  DMU 452 (2001)     |
|  2000, 2001 & 2003<br>POSITIVE TB ELK   | 4      |  TB INFECTED COUNTY |
|  1996-2002 POS.<br>CARNIVORES           | 40     |  HYDROLOGY          |
|  1997 POSITIVE<br>CAPTIVE DEER HERD     | 1      |  COUNTY LINES       |
|  1998-2003 POSITIVE<br>BEEF CATTLE HERD | 26*    |  HIGHWAYS           |
|  2000-2003 POSITIVE<br>DAIRY HERD       | 6      |   |
|  2000 POSITIVE CAT                      | 1      |   |

\*Total includes twice affected farms



# Summary of Michigan Wildlife Bovine Tuberculosis Surveillance

Updated 9/6/2004 by Michigan Department of Natural Resources, MDNR Wildlife Disease Lab

## Initial Occurrences

In 1975 a 9 year-old female white-tailed deer from Alcona County, and in 1994 a 4 year-old male deer from Alpena County were submitted with lesions consistent with and testing positive for Bovine TB.

## Wild White-tailed Deer TB Surveillance

| Year        | Number of Deer Positive | Total Deer Tested |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1995        | 18                      | 403               |
| 1996        | 56                      | 4,967             |
| 1997        | 73                      | 3,720             |
| 1998        | 78                      | 9,057             |
| 1999        | 58                      | 19,500            |
| 2000        | 53                      | 25,858            |
| 2001        | 60                      | 24,278            |
| 2002        | 51                      | 18,100            |
| 2003        | 32                      | 17,301            |
| 2004        | 0                       | 683               |
| Grand Total | 481                     | 123,869           |

### 2003: POSITIVE for TB

#### White-tailed Deer

Alcona 13  
Alpena 9  
Montmorency 5  
Oscoda 3  
Presque Isle 1  
Roscommon 1

#### Other Wildlife

2 elk Montmorency, Presque Isle  
2 coyotes Montmorency

### 2002: POSITIVE for TB

#### White-tailed Deer

Alcona 24  
Alpena 9  
Montmorency 11  
Oscoda 5  
Otsego 1  
Presque Isle 1

#### Other Wildlife

2 raccoons Alpena  
3 coyotes Montmorency  
2 raccoons Montmorency  
1 red fox Montmorency  
2 raccoons Oscoda

## Elk Surveillance

- 1,290 elk have been tested from May 1996 to the present
- 97 elk tested in 2003
- 8 elk tested in 2004
- One elk from Montmorency Co. tested positive in 2000
- One elk from Montmorency Co. tested positive in 2001
- Two elk from Presque Isle Co. tested positive in 2003

## Moose Surveillance

- 9 moose tested in 2003 - all tested negative
- 5 moose tested in 2004 – all tested negative

## Carnivore (Non-cervid) Surveillance 1996-2003

- 1,513 carnivores tested (badger, black bear, bobcat, coyote, opossum, raccoon, red fox, gray fox, weasel, skunk, feral cat, feral dog, porcupine, otter, mink, and snowshoe hare)
- 42 tested positive for bovine TB:  
18 coyotes, 8 raccoons, 7 black bear, 4 bobcat, 3 red fox, 2 opossum



Michigan Department of Natural Resources

IC 2390-6 (11/04/1999)